DEMOCRATS PLAN TO END 'LEAK' INQUIRY

Committee Will Report Adversely on Proposal for Full Investigation.

HOT FIGHT EXPECTED

Republicans Hope to Force Lawson to Give Names of Men He Accuses.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11,-The Demotratic majority members of the Rules mittee decided to-day to present to House an unfavorable report upon the Wood resolution proposing a special investigation of the peace note 'leak," but their action has failed to put a quietus upon the controversy that has

The fight which has been going on in the Rules Committee has been transferred now to the House. A hot fight is expected to-morrow. It would have been staged to-day but for the absence

Republicans on the committee are coninced that they will have sufficient support on the Democratic side to table he saverse recommendation of the maiority members. Many Democrats are opposed to dropping the investigation. They believe that the bluff, as they describe it, of Thomas W. Lawson, the Roston stock operator, should be called. The Republicans appear to be almost united on the question. There is some doubt to-night that the resumption of the "leak" investigation by a special committee can be blocked.

Republicans Favor Inquiry.

Chairman Henry of the Rules Committee asserted to-day that enough evidence had been obtained in the preliminary inquiry to justify the appointment of a special investigating committee. "Our action on this privileged Wood resolution," he said, "that is to table it is virtually an adverse report. We may take up the matter again. The first Wood resolution is still before the committee and if we wish to we may act on that.

"Thomas W. Lawson has not been."

"Thomas W. Lawson has not been purged of contempt by our action. The sub-committee consisting of Representa-tives Garrett and Campbell and myself."

tives Garrett and Campbell and myself, appointed to consider contempt proceedings, still exists."

The minority members of the committee were convinced that as a result of the action of the Rules Committee the leak investigation is at an end unless the House decides otherwise to-morrow. They also insisted that if the adverse report on the Wood resolution is an

A tip picked up, he said, by a Dow. ones reporter in Wall Street that rokers' private wires from Washington were saying the President was about to send a peace note was solely responsible for the despatch forecasting the note ch appeared on the company's ticker hours be ore the note was published.

said he received the tip, and the des-patch of the item on the ticker, Reilly raid, he received two messages from John Boyle, the Journal's representative here. The first, filed before Boyle had received Reilly's inquiry regarding his reporter's tip, was marked "conficential" and told of the coming of some sort of note and said it was not a peace pro-

The second, in reply to Reilly's inquiry as to whether anything was available on the reports gleaned from the brikers wire, was to the effect that the refer-ence undoubtedly was made to the com-

Reilly was very emphatic in his diclaration that the Journal would not vio-late a confidence. Asked regarding news comments sent out in their report that The market was very nervous that day. It was just possible that this was due to rumors that the President was

due to rumors that the President was going to take some important action with reference to foreign affairs."
"Did you hear a rumor about that time or a little before," asked Representative Harrison, "of a mesting of hankers at which they served notice to brokers that stocks were being pyramided too high?"
"Not exactly that," replied Reilly, "I heard of no bankers' meeting, but there was a report that some of the big brokers met at the Metropolitan Club and came to the conclusion that the

"The rumor was brought to my office by one of my reporters. There is scarcely any doubt, also, that the bankers, for their own protection, had begun to insist on a change of their collateral and to favor railroad accurities instead of industrials, which would be most severely affected in the event of a break."

break."

Asked about the affect of the Lloyd George speech, Rellly sa'd that it had affected the market.

Asked by Representative Patten if there had been any advance information in Wall Street that Secretary Lansing would issue a structure on December 21. wall street that Secretary Lawrence would issue a statement on December 21 asserting that the United States was being drawn near the verge of war. Heilly said he never heard of it.
"I do not think that is so," said Reilly. "That is news to me."

G.O.P.PLAN TO REVISE STATE VOTING LAWS

Senate Committee Named at Albany by Republican Leader Elon R. Brown.

ALBANT, Jan. 11 .- Senator J. Henry Walters of Syracuse is chairman of a committee of Republican Senators appointed to-day by the Republican Senof Speaker Clark, who asked that the ate leader, Elon R. Brown, to determine nittee withhold its report until his what amendments, if any, should be made to the primary and election laws. The other members of the committee are Senators George A. Slater of Westchester, George F. Argetsinger of Roches-ter, Alvah W. Burlingame of Brooklyn, Ogden L. Mills of Manhattan, George F.

Thompson of Niagara and Charles D. Newton of Livingston.

This committee was appointed follow-ing a resolution offered by Senator Brown, which was adopted at a caucus of Republican Senators, where it was stated that many Republicans thought peatored and provision made on the elec-tion ballot for straight party voting in addition to the present method of mark-

The decision of the Rules Committee to furn down the Wood resolution calling for an investigation by a special committee was made along party lines. The Democrats voted to abandon the intuitive was made along party lines. The Democrats voted to abandon the intuitive was made along party lines. The Democrats voted to abandon the intuitive was non-committee. One member only, Representative Cantrall, Kentucky, was non-committee. One member only, Representative Cantrall, Kentucky, was non-committee. What course will be taken if the House rejects the majority report tomorrow has not been determined. If the motion to be proposed by the majority members of the Rules Committee is tabled the question may be referred back to it with instructions to bring in a resolution providing for the appointment of a special investigating committee, or the House itself might pass the Wood resolution for that purpose.

The basis has been laid for a spectacular parliamentary fight, the Republicans declaring they will do their utmost bottain as comprehensive an investigation as possible. They are bent upon bringing about at least an investigation which will place Thomas W. Lawson in the position of making good his promise to divulge names of men in high places in connection with the alleged leak.

Action as Adverse Report.

It requires thirty-four votes to pass abili in the Senate over the Governor's veto and 100 votes in the Assembly. The present Senate comprises 36 Republicans and 2 Socialists.

Should an attempt be made to pass over Gov. Whitman's veto a bill abolishing the direct primary in favor of the party State convention, it is believed the Democratic members of the Senate and Assembly would furnish enough votes to make up the necessary two-thirds in each house to take the place of the Whitman Senators and Assembly men, who would refuse to vote to override the Governor's veto even though they favor restoring the party State convention.

The fact that such action by a Re-

The fact that such action by a F publican Legislature would tend to place Gov. Whitman upon a pedestal in a defence of the direct primary would, it is believed, defeat the attempt to override

LIVE WIRES KILL THIEF AS HE LOOTS HOUSE

Body of Burglar Found in Cellar Near Switchboard of

Ardsley Home.

A burgiar who had laboriously stripped the home of Mrs. James McVicker in Broadway, Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, of its "Suppose the Supreme Court of the next two years. He also admitted that he felt pretty safe for the next two years. He also admitted that he liked Col.

Police Capt. Willet F. Barnes of the Poplar street station in Brooklyn, the 159th precinct, has applied to Commis-sioner Woods for retirement. He has an excellent record. He came into the department in 1886 as a doorman.

WILLS AND APPRAISALS.

GOMPERS PREDICTS LABOR BILL DEFEAT

A. F. of L. Head Tells Senate Committee Compulsory Arbitration Is Wrong.

e no such opposition,

TRAINMEN SIT TIGHT.

Will Take No Action Pending

Court Decision.

Court decision in the suit now before

Step Into the White

Hopes for Enough to Print Dic-

tionary of Words Spoken in U. S.

Clark is to possess Rockefeller's wealth so that he can build a printing plant in

St. Louis and publish a dictionary of words as the American people pronounce

them. He told the Kentuckians so las

Plaza.

One of the dreams of Speaker Champ

REPEAL OR CIVIL WAR?

Condemns Judge Hook for Granting Injunction Against Eight Hour Act.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- Samuel Gomprs, president of the American Federation of Labor, predicted to-day before the Senate committee on Interstate Commerce that if Congress passed a compulsory arbitration law that compelled men, to continue at work against their will the law would be repealed. Either public sentiment would force its repeal in a peaceful way or it would be repealed as the Dred Scott decision was reversed after four years of civil war.

Senator Newlands had pointed out to Mr. Gompers the evils and inconveniences of a strike of trainmen that would tie up the transportation facilities of the country.

"Under such circumstances." replied Mr. Gompers, "if the men attacked the Mr. Gompers, "If the men attacked the person or the property of any one there is a law to punish them; if they tried to prevent others from working they would be amenable to the laws."

Sald Mr. Gompers: "All that the men ask is the privilege of quitting worksimply folding their arms and remaining inactive, because they are unwilling to continue under the old conditions. And when you deny them this right it is the end of American institutions."

Secks a Peaceable Solution.

The witness said he was working with whatever influence he had to settle the problem peaceably. He declared the statements made before the committee that the Debs strike of 1894 was settled by an injunction that had teeth in it.

by an injunction that had teeth in it was "sheer poppycock." He gave full credit for ending the strike to the brotherhoods and the American Federabrotherhoods and the American Federation of Labor and said that the American Railway Union had gone too far.

He said the trainmen had as much right to quit the service as the presidents, general managers or directors had, and the effect upon transportation would be no worse. He asserted that the passage of the eight hour law by Congress last September was wholly unnecessary to avert the strike, for the railway executives would have yielded.

Senator Brandegee of Connecticut asked Mr. Gompers what he thought of the value of investigation by "a high class Government commission and the publicity of the report for its effect on public sentiment."

Word of the trials of the women reached the White House family, and soon after noon the President gave the first evidence of having his attention forced by sending the chief usher out with his invitation. Miss Gertrude Fendal of Baltkmore, in charge of the defall, received the message with evident surprise and didn't understand at first. She said she would talk the matter over with her associates, but there were no acceptances. During the day two volunteers, a Genman woman and one from

Government Workers Underpaid "But the Government has money

"But the Government has money enough to provide for the printing of the commission's findings as advertising matter," replied Brandegee.

"Yes, the Government has money enough for every purpose except to pay proppr salaries to a lot of underpaid Government employees," said Mr. Gom-Senator Brandegee said he had asked

the question because one of the brother hood witnesses had testified that the

hood witnesses had testified that the railroad managers had carried on a campaign of publicity and put the workingmen at a disadvantage.

Mr. Gompers finally pronounced the plan a failure. "Public opinion would have little effect in settling labor disputes and what it would have would be against the workers," he said.

The labor chief was severe on the legislative proposals.

The labor chief the legislative proposals.

The underlying thought in this proThe underlying thought in this proDosed legislation, as I read it, is how in going to serve as Speaker, he said, but some form to the men of labor to the next two years.

VILIS AND APPRAISALS.

WILLS AND APPRAISALS.

N. Y. PORT SUFFERS mins, "that any member of the committee knows whether it would give such power. I have asked myself that ques-IN NEW 'PORK' BILL

Mr. Doak agreed with a suggestion by Senator Robinson that if the power to take over the roads were confined to "actual or threatened war" there would River and Harbor Measure Gives \$700,000 for Work to Be Done Here.

\$18,000,000 FOR OTHERS

CHICAGO, Jan. 11,-A resolution to withhold determination of policy continent upon the United States Supreme Representative Fess of Ohio testing the constitutionality of the Adamson act was adopted at a meeting Attacks the Public Buildof the four railroad brotherhoods here to-day. That announcement was made by W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherings Bill.

hood of Raliway Trainmen, spokesma for the 647 chairmen in conference. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- Of a total o utmost secrecy marked the meet \$38,192,836 immediately appropriated by ing, the conference room being searche he omnibus river and harbor bill, just for hidden telephonic instruments before the men assembled. The conference, it reported to the House, \$18,000,000 will be expended on eight projects which repwas announced, probably will be con resent a combined actual commerce of cas than 5 per cent. the tonnage of that **WILSON ASKS SUFFS** of New York harbor. New York harbo projects in the bill call for the immediate

ppropriation of about \$700,000. This comparison represents a fair IN TO GET WARM neasure of the balance of a bill which, through continuing appropriations and new projects, commits the Government to the expenditure of \$76,275,000, almost Picket Refuses Invitation to identical in size with the 1914 bill, which was killed in the Senate by the Burton-Kenyon filibuster.

In common with other river and har bor bills the measure is extremely see tional in its distribution of pork, though enough new projects have been scattered through the bill to keep the Northern members in line, and the continuing proj-ects on the Ohlo and upper Mississippi enter into the big features of the bill. enter into the big features of the bill.

The eight projects which embrace more than one-half of the total appropriated by the bill are: Norfolk and Beaufort waterway, \$1,000,000; lower Missouri, \$1,000,000; upper Mississippi, \$1,200,000; central Mississippi, \$350,000; Mississippi passes, \$2,000,000; Ohlo River canalization, \$5,000,000; lower Mississippi, \$6,000,000, and Cumberland River, \$627,000.

Engineers' Figures Differ.

planned to continue until March 4. In spite of frequent reliefs and the use of hot bricks wrapped in newspapers and much drinking of hot chocolate the guards now and again dropped their banner staffs to seek shelter behind the big stone pillars flanking the gateways. The President passed the sentinels only once, as he returned from his morning game of golf. He smiled as his automobile swent into the grounds, but While the statistics of commerce for these projects as prepared by army engineers show differently at first blush engineers show differently at first blush by taking from the figures tonnages of logs, sand and gravel, coal and material used in the engineering jobs, it is found, according to opponents of the measure, that the total tonnage involved is less than that handled at the little harbor of Ashland, Wis., less than half that of Milwaukee or Chicago, or one-quarter that of Boston, Buffalo or Cleveland, less than 16 per cent, of the freight

that of Boston, Buffalo or Cleveland, less than 10 per cent, of the freight handled at Superior-Duluth harbor, or 5 per cent, of the freight handled at New York harbor. The latter with an appropriation of \$700,000 is the only one of the eight last named represented in the bill.

Opponents of pork barrel legislation saw in the provision for a commission to investigate and suggest a plan for coordinating the work of river and harbor improvement, flood control, reclamation and irrigation a trap to commit the Government permanently to a wholesale teers, a German woman and one from England, joined the sentinels for short periods. They were Miss Mary Wheeler of Laverpool and Mrs. Virginia Bertheim of Berlin. They relieved regular senti-nels, who went to obtain warmer clothtion and irrigation a trap to commit the Government permanently to a wholesale system of Treasury raiding. The proposed commission is to be made up of the Secretaries of War. Interior, Agriculture and Commerce, the chairman of the House and Senate committees in charge of river and harbor appropriations and two additional members of each house to be appointed by the Speaker and the Vice-President. CHAMP CLARK WANTS RICHES.

Vice-President.

Thus of the commission of ten six members under the present regime are committed to the present system at least as far as river and harbor improvement work is concerned, and a seventh, the Secretary of War, is dependent on his chief of engineers for guidance.

Hulbert to Oppose Plan

night at their annual dinner in the Hotel Representative Hulbert of New York of the committee declared to-day that he would oppose the commission plan and would fight instead for a system whereby ull river and harbor bills shall political situation, Henry Clay, Theodore be debated in the House instead of com-mittee of the whole, so that a record vote can be forced upon any project in

the House decide otherwise to-morrow. They also insisted that if the adverse report on the Wood resolution is approved three will be no proceeding against Lawson.

Take Filing at Lawson.

As seeds of the charges and denitation of the charges and denitation of the experimentary pasting Representative Henry received a telegram from Samuel Unterruper, who takes a fling at Thomas W. Lawson for mentioning his name. Mr. Lawson at the outse of the burgfar, who pried open so assured by Mr. Unterruper.

The latter in his message to the charge and the hard been retained by Mr. Lateruper.

The latter in his message to the charge and the house down to the plant from the top of the house down to the switch him. He sent a later telegram, esplaining that he would be glad to see an exhaustive investance or retained by Mr. Lawson that he work and paying no attention to the much with him. He sent a later telegram esplaining that he would be glad to see an exhaustive investance or retained by Mr. Unterruper and Mr. Lawson that he work and paying no attention to the much with him. He sent a later telegram esplaining that he would be glad to see an exhaustive investance or retained by Mr. Unterruper and Mr. Lawson the more retained by Mr. Unterruper and Mr. Lawson that he work and paying no attention to the calles when the proper part of the house he can be forced upon any product in the hill. Mr. Huribut said further that he would seek that the liked Col. He has a definition of the stitution? "The latter that he would seek that the work of the work of the work of the paying the proper part of the house and the paying no attention to the much man of the carried and the paying no attention to the much man of the carried and the paying no attention to the much man of the carried and the paying no attention to the much man of the paying no attention to the much man of the paying no attention to the much man of the paying no attention to the much man of the paying no attention to the much man of the paying no attention to the much man the bill.

Mr. Huribut said further that he would seek to impose a system of con-

Independent of the public.

"I have not conceived nor can I conceive of a situation in which the workers would make demands upon their employers that were unreasonable or unjustified," was the reply.

"We are all so apprehensive of an interruption of commerce," said the president of the American Federation. "The colossal effect of such a situation is being emphasized at all times in this controversy. But the underlying thought is to find some way to prevent the workers quitting their employment in unison."

The witness referred to the history of the last night's sale of the Halses prints sele of the Halses prints in the Anderson Galleries. Both had been engraved by R. H. Sparks and been engraved by R. H. Sparks and the prints in the Anderson Galleries. Both had been engraved by R. H. Sparks and the prints in the Anderson Galleries. Both had been engraved by R. H. Sparks and the prints in the Anderson Galleries. Both had been engraved by R. H. Sparks and the prints in the Anderson Galleries. Both had been engraved by R. H. Sparks and the prints in the Anderson Galleries. Both had been engraved by R. H. Sparks and the prints in the Anderson Galleries. Both had been engraved by R. H. Sparks and the prints in the Anderson Galleries. Both had been engraved by R. H. Sparks and the prints in the Anderson Galleries. Both had been engraved by R. H. Sparks and the prints in the Anderson Galleries. Both had been engraved by R. H. Sparks and the prints in the Anderson Galleries. Both had been engraved by R. H. Sparks and the prints in the Anderson Galleries. Both had been engraved by R. H. Sparks and the prints in the Anderson Galleries. Both had been engraved by R. H. Sparks and the prints in the Anderson Galleries. Both had been engraved by R. H. Sparks and the prints in the Anderson Galleries. Both had been engraved by R. H. Sparks and the prints in the Anderson Galleries. Both had been engraved by R. H. Sparks and the prints in the Anderson Galleries. Both had been engraved by R. H. Sparks and the prints in the Anderso the long struggle to emancipate labor as he understood it and then added that laborers were formerly regarded by their "masters" as "serfs" and "peons."

"Now, because workers realize that by cooperation they can protect themselves the Government steps in to prevent in some way the exercise of the power of their new strength," said Gompers.

Williams bought No. 554, Morland's least har cocassary expense buildings in towns of "Woodcutters at Dinner," for \$300.

F Keppel & Co. paid \$425 for No. 590.

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F Keppel & Co. paid \$

GUARDSMAN TELLS **FIVE STATES JOIN IN** FIGHT ON HIGH PRICES

Representatives, Conferring Here, Dined by George W. Perkins.

Official representatives of five Eastern States met in New York yesterday and agreed to work together in an effort to educe the high cost of living. Followng an afternoon conference in the office of George W. Perkins forty of them attended a private dinner given by Mr. Perkins at the Biltmore.

Mr. Perkins introduced Gov. Whitman as a man "who had had two cups of coffee and probably would take a third."

Mr. Whitman welcomed the visitors from other States. Mayor Mitchel told of the efforts to procure legislation providing for a city markets department, and Walter E. Edge promised that after his inauguration as Governor of New Jersey he would appoint a State food commis-sion similar to that in New York, of which Mr. Perkins is chairman.

which Mr. Perkins is chairman.

Besides the speakers there were present the members of the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Cost of Living Commissions, the Vermont Better Markets Commission, Gov. Whitman's Market Commission, Gov. Whitman's Market Commission, the executive committee of Mayor Mitchel's food supply committee, the Wickes legislative committee and President pro tem. Elon R. Brown of the State Senate; Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet. City Compiroller Prendergast, Commissioner of Foods and Markets Dillon, Theodore Rousseau, eccretary to the Mayor; Assistant Corporation Counsel Edward J. McGoldrick, Frank B. Gilbert and Robert C. Cumming.

of the Mow York commissions was adopted. The resolution calling for concerted action by the five States was introduced by Robert Luce, chairman of the Massachusetts commission. The conference will continue this morning.

80 GUARD COMPANIES MAY GO. Regular Army Officers' Inspection to Decide Fate.

Federal support will be withdraw rom about eighty infantry companies

from about eighty infantry companies of the New York National Guard on probation since last year unless they improve their showing in the inspection now in progress.

These companies belong to the First. Second. Tenth, Fourteenth, Twenty-third. Forty-seventh. Sixty-fifth. Sixty-ninth and Seventy-fourth regiments of infantry. The inspection of the Fourteenth Infantry is being made this week. The other regiments will be inspected in the Infantry is being made this week. The other regiments will be inspected in the time betwen now and the end of March. No dates have been set for the inspection of the organizations at the border.

On the basis of the reports submitted by the regular army officers who will make the inspections decision will be made as to what companies will be retained in the National Guard.

erman's Tale of Spreadeagle Punishment.

Col. Thomas G. Donaldson Inspecto General of the First Division, on duty at the headquarters of the Department of the East, went to the armory of the Sec ond Field Artillery, in The Bronx, yes terday to investigate the spreadeagle punishment which was imposed on Pri- being all things to all men, will seek to

will extend into the report that three other men besides Kellerman received the same treatment, because they refused to do work assignd them until they re-ceived food. The probe will be thorough for, it is hinted, army officers are thor-oughly disgusted with what has hap-

Col. Donaldson met Col. George A. Wingate of the Second Field Artillery at the armory, and there in the presence of Lieut. Frank A. Spencer, who ordered the punishment, he questioned. Kellerman for more than two hours. He returned to lovernors Island, where he drew up his report and forwarded it to Washington last night.

Orson A. Raynor, attorney of August Kellerman, the private's father, visited Kellerman, the private's father, visited Governors Island in the afternoon to make a complaint concerning the punishment inflicted on the boy. He was told that if the investigation being made by Col. Donaldson showed that the boy had been treated unjustly, charges undoubt-edly would be drawn up against Lieut. Spencer or the persons responsible for the affair.

Raynor also sent a telegram to Secre-ary of War Baker last evening relating by circumstances and demanding that harges be prepared against the persons responsible. He also demanded Kelleran's immediate release.

Lieut.-Col. Frank Hines, post com-mander of the Second Field Artillery, defended the officers of the regiment against any charge of cruel or inhuman treatment of the men. He said he had been in the scruice for twenty-five years and he never had permitted any form of cruelty to be inflicted on the men. He insisted that the treatment to which Kellerman was subjected was not cruel. "There has been some talk about this regiment being composed of rowdies." he said. "I want to say that this outfit is

said. "I want to say that this outht is one of the finest in the world."

Col. Hines also denied the report that one of the lieutenants in the regiment had been placed under arrest on Wednesday night for leaving the armory without permission. The regiment will be mustered out to-day. There were hints yesterday that the moment the men were freed from discipline they would have a number of emphatic things to say concerning the treatment they have received.

President John Grier Hibben in his annual report to the tructees. In the 170 years of Princeton's existence the endowment fund for professorships and assistant professorships had accumulated very slowly and at present yields only \$107,000 annually. The university penditure for salaries of \$428,000.

It is planned to raise \$2,500.000 for books for the university library.

JOHN BARLEYCORN TO ENTER MOVIES HIS CRUELTY STORY

Inspector-General Hears Kell- Intemperance of Prohibition Educational Film Play for Jersey Folk.

> The Demon Rum, already beginning to stretch his legs over in Jersey in apprehension of the day they sick the water spaniels on him, has appealed in his nervous hour to the movies for help and the movies, always eager to oblige. rolong the Demon's domicile in the land of real applejack. Soon, in some nearby Jersey city, Nutley, possibly, filing exhibiting the horrors of prohibition as contrasted with the benefits of licensed likker will be shown to the more or less thoughtful voter-and they're going to

> One film will give a closeup of Ban gor in prohibition Maine at 10 P. M. on any Saturday night. After the flash-line of "I've got to go daown to Bangor and git drunk and gosh! haow I dew dred it!" there will be jolly little scenes of successful Maine souses wending their way homeword under the reactions. way homeward under the peaceful stars bounding from lamppost to lamppost.
>
> And next "A Quiet Sunday in Kansas" will reveal a family group beauti-

fully stewed on bootlack whiskey while father has obtained by mortgaging the flivver. The contrast to these pictures of how prohibition doesn't prohibit will be films

exhibiting gentle spoken, gentle acting saloon keepers presiding with dignity and geniality over sweet, clean clubs for posnen as they run in Jersey, according to the liquor men, not a soul wabbly, every-body happy though dignified. The news from Paterson has it that the first run of these first aids to the

demon will be presented soon in many Jersey towns. The organized liquor dealers are having the pictures prepared

PRINCETON WANTS \$3,000,000.

Plans to Raise Fund for Professorships and Library.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 11 .- Princeto Iniversity will soon start a campaign to raise \$3,000,000 to provide an adequate endowment for professors' salaries and for books for the university library This announcement was made to-day by President John Grier Hibben in

NEW-YORK LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY

346 & 348 BROADWAY . . NEW YORK CITY

TO THE POLICY-HOLDERS AND THE PUBLIC:

A brief of the chief activities of this Company during 1916 runs as follows:

New Paid Business \$263,048,300.00

Of this total \$239,090,873 was secured in the United States. From New Premiums \$10,241,497.43

Total Payments to Policy-holders . . . \$81,415,138.36 In Endowments......\$11,384,424.69 In Surrender Values......\$19,551,361.00

From miscellaneous sources (exclusive of increase in

Significant Facts:

Mortality Rate reduced Expense Rate reduced Interest Rate increased New Business increased

Invested During the Year in Bonds and Mortgage Loans \$70,717,602.17 To pay 5.26%

\$24,676,393.00 Market Value of Assets, Dec. 31, 1916 \$866,988,841.57 **\$728,226,426.**34 Reserved for Dividends and Contingencies \$138,762,415.23 Represented by 1,228,601 policies.

The actual mortality of the Company expressed in the per cent. which it bears to the expected death losses according to the tables of mortality adopted by the State for valuation purposes through a period of years is as follows:

1912 Actual death losses 76% of the "expected"

1913 Actual death losses 73% of the "expected" 1914 Actual death losses 73% of the "expected" (5 mos. of war)

1915 Actual death losses 73% of the "expected" (12 mos. of war) 1916 Actual death losses 71% of the "expected" (12 mos. of war)

The Seventy-Second Annual Statement of the Company will be filed at once with the Department of Commerce in Washington and with each State of the United States and each country where we do business. A brief of that statement will be sent gratis to any person asking for it.

DARWIN P. KINGSLEY,